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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1874. NO. 195.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Judicial Salary Bill Recommitted.

A Clerical Error Upsets Proceedings on Third Reading.

INQUIRY INTO SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT RIOT.

Protection of Wages of Workmen.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1874.

SENATE.

Owing to a clerical error in recording the vote on the Judicial Salary bill, the proceedings on third reading were expunged and the bill recommitted.

Several bills were introduced, among which were the following:

By Mr. McClure, To enable mining, manufacturing and trade companies to wind up their affairs.

By Mr. Waream, Authorizing railroad companies to purchase the corporate franchises of railroad companies in neighboring States.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the causes of the Susquehanna county railroad difficulties and report what legislation is necessary to prevent their recurrence.

HOUSE.

Mr. Piper introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated and poisonous liquors.

Mr. Wolfe, For the erection of poorhouses and the support of the poor in the State.

Remonstrances from several school boards against the uniform school book system were presented.

The Senate supplement to the Act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners and laborers, passed finally.

CRUSADING IN COLUMBUS.

Women Provoke an Attack in a Whisky Saloon--They are Roughly Handled by the Proprietor--Some Men(?) Look on.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—Crusade matters have been very quiet here for some time, until this morning, and now the old time excitement is up again. Charles Wagner, proprietor of an eating and drinking house on High street, advertised a grand opening to-day, proposing to sell several liquors bearing the names of "crusade water" and the names of one or two of the prominent ladies connected with the crusade. Upon seeing this advertisement, seventy ladies marched to his place to-day, and a small squad, headed by Mrs. Dessellem, President of the Ladies' League, stepped into the store and said they had accepted his invitation to a free lunch, and would like a little crusade water. Wagner refused to sell or give them any. They then attempted to pass into the dining room, when Wagner ordered the party from his premises. The party refused to leave, saying he had invited the public and they, as part of them, had come to get their part of the good things. Wagner then seized several ladies and pushed them out the door. He then grabbed Mrs. Dessellem by the arm and pushed her toward the door, and some of the ladies say he struck her, but several men present say he only pushed her. Wagner's wife then seized Mrs. Dessellem by the throat while Wagner commenced his work on the other ladies. Men from the outside then rushed in, and for a time a war of words and some scuffling took place. A posse of police had arrived by this time, and the trouble was over. For a time a large crowd congregated in the street and blockaded the sidewalk. The police cleared the walk and commanded the ladies to keep moving. They obeyed this order by walking in a procession up and down in front of Wagner's place. The crowd of men would have dispersed at the suggestion of the police, but Wagner begged them to stay, saying he would bail out of jail any man arrested for obstructing the sidewalk. Wagner's men have been washing the pavement for a long time, but the crowd and the crusaders are still on duty. No further trouble is anticipated.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—The crowd in front of Wagner's restaurant this afternoon, about five o'clock, became so large that Captain Keeler persuaded the ladies to leave the street. Then they repaired to the yard connected with the High street Methodist church and held a prayer meeting the rest of the afternoon. A warrant was sworn out against Wagner for his assault on Mrs. Dessellem, and the case will be heard to-morrow.

COURTS, April 27.—At a meeting of the Police Commissioners to-night, a lengthy discussion was had as to what should be done relative to the crusaders. A motion requesting Mayor Bull to issue a proclamation forbidding the collection of people on the sidewalks was voted down and a motion adopted requesting the Chairman of the Board to call on the Executive Committee of Crusaders and request them to desist from further street work and inform them that in event of their refusal, a proclamation enforcing the sidewalk ordinance will be issued.

FIRE RECORD.

Eaton, O.—$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EATON, O., April 27, 1874.

Rossman & Saurbrige's bakery was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is five thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Chicago—$7,000.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Globe Theater, situated on Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington, was entirely destroyed by fire about two o'clock this morning. The building was owned by the German Workingmen's Society. The loss is estimated at $5,500, insured for $1,000 each in the Lycoming, Milwaukee city, and German, of Philadelphia; $1,500 each in the Allemania, of Cleveland, and Globe, and $2,000 in the Brewers', of Milwaukee. Frank Lawler, proprietor of the theater, loses from three to four thousand, with no insurance. L. Schuchorn's saloon, situated in one corner of the building, loss $1,500, fully insured in city companies. The fire originated in some unexplained manner in the saloon, and is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

TREASURER OF THE THEATER ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, April 27.—William H. Harrison, late treasurer of the Globe Theater, burned early this morning, was arrested to-day on the charge of having set fire to the building. He asserts his ability to prove his innocence, and has borne a good character heretofore. The owners of the theater claim that it was worth $18,000, while the insurance was only $10,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sciotaville, O., wants to become an incorporated village.

The Detroit Board of Trade has indorsed the President's veto.

Robbie, son of General E. O. C. Ord, was buried at Omaha yesterday.

There is no material change reported in Arkansas gubernatorial circles.

The striking men on the Louisville Short Line Railroad have returned to work.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has decided to leave to the people the question of "License, or no License."

Old Bender has arrived in Topeka, Kansas, and been fully identified by many of his former acquaintances.

The Southern Memorial Day was generally observed yesterday, by a suspension of business, military parades, and the strewing of soldiers' graves with flowers.

The St. Joseph and Omaha Railroad commenced yesterday to run day and sleeping coaches direct from the latter place across the bridge to St. Louis.

Barnum last night opened his Roman Hippodrome, the largest place of amusement in the world. The building occupies the entire site of the old Harlem and New Haven depot, in New York, and will seat 10,000 people.

The story is told that there has been serious difficulty, requiring even diplomatic intervention, in regard to the rank and precedence of the Duchess of Edinburgh. At all events there seems to be some disappointment. At the Clarence House it is said that the Duchess has been struck by a sudden change from the cordial demonstrations which graced her arrival, and the humdrum obscurity into which she has since fallen. Nobody knows her or takes any notice of her except in Hyde Park.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

EULOGIES UPON SUMNER.

Speeches of Senators Boutwell, Thurman, Spencer, Morrill, Pratt and Sherman,

And Representatives Hoar and Lamar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1874.

SENATE.

This being the day fixed for eulogies upon the late Senator Sumner, the galleries of the Senate Chamber were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting. The bust of the late Senator, recently finished by Preston Powers, was placed in a conspicuous position and appropriately draped. Vice President Wilson was present, but did not occupy the chair, Prayer having been offered and the journal read, Mr. BOUTWELL said, that in accordance with the notice previously given, he now submitted to the Senate the following resolutions, and asked their consideration:

Resolved by the Senate, That, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles sumner, long Senator of Massachusetts, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to, and Mr. Boutwell then begun his speech.

He spoke of the purer purposes of Mr. Sumner in private and public affairs, and said that, although at times in advance of the people of his State in his hostility to the institution of slavery and the reconstruction of the government upon the basis of freedom, he never misrepresented Massachusetts in the cause of liberty. He was an apostle, a martyr and finally a conqueror. His life, as he often said, was a life of controversy. He was devoted to liberty and English liberty and to American liberty, but to liberty. He accepted in their fullest sense the words of Kossuth, "Liberty is Liberty, as God is God." Mr. Sumner was a follower of ideas and inclined to trust general declarations and embody them in the Constitution and laws. He was impatient of delay, and hence accepted reluctantly those amendments to the Constitution, which to others seemed sufficient for the protection of personal and public rights. Therefore, in the business of the government and for the time in which he lived, Mr. Sumner was not always a practical statesman; but his name will always stand among the great leaders in the contest for the overthrow of slavery, and his labors, fidelity and sufferings in the cause will always claim consideration in other lands and from future times. His life, character and public services, especially in favor of human liberty and universal peace, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen, and the knowledge thereof transmitted to posterity as an example for future generations.

Senator THURMAN alluded in feeling terms to the friendship which had existed between the deceased Senator and himself, and said he desired to speak, not of the politician or statesman, but of the man. One of the striking peculiarities of Mr. Sumner's mind was breadth rather than accuracy; a devotion to a great idea, without due regard to its unavoidable limitations. Intellect, refinement and taste marked his conversation, and the amiability, high breeding and politeness of his character will ever command our respect and admiration. I speak, over his grave, my belief that he was great in intellect, profound in learning, sincere in his convictions, true in his friendships, urbane and amiable in his intercourse, and wholly unassailable by corruption. All this I can truly say; more than this he would not, if living, wish me to say. He would not ask me to surrender my well-matured opinions, or to applaud his views or his censure when they were opposed to the deliberate judgment of my own mind.

Mr. SPENCER spoke of many good traits in the personal character of Mr. Sumner, his ability as a statesman, and his efforts against the evil of human slavery.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, referred to the personal loss and to the greater loss of the Senate itself by the death of Mr. Sumner. He alluded to his brilliant efforts in the Senate, and said that by a life of unstained and unselfish labor in the cause of humanity he secured the undying gratitude of an emancipated race and the general approval of mankind. Upon international law he was more profoundly learned than upon the subject which most contributed to build up and support his reputation. Dedicting whatever truth may demand—a stern conviction duly deepened never omitted—the brightness of his fame will not serve to perpetuate the memory of any stain upon the purity of his private or public character; and there will still remain the imperishable record of a memorable career, something that the highest ambition aims to grasp and that heroes die to obtain, much of the real elements of greatness and the glory of a historic name.

Mr. PRATT said, as a legislator and statesman Mr. Sumner deserved to be held up as an example to others. He was earnest and unswerving in his convictions, and during the six years, from early manhood, to the overthrow of human slavery and the consecration of rights. It was no mere passion for notoriety that inspired him. Henceforth Sumner would divide with the martyred Lincoln the love and respect of the colored race. No one ever ventured to assail the purity of Mr. Sumner's public or private life. In conclusion, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read preamble and resolutions adopted by the colored people of Logansport, Ind.

Mr. SARGENT spoke of the courage, manliness and high achievements of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. SHERMAN said that at no previous period of Mr. Sumner's life would his death have caused such great sorrow. The heat of recent conflicts was passing away and Charles Sumner was, by the judgment of his associates here, by the love and confidence of his constituents, by the general voice of the people, the foremost man in the civil service of the United States. The true criterion of his courage is, that he has often been so eager in the advance that he did not sufficiently look to practical measures to secure the progress already made. Mr. Sumner was aggressive; he could brook no opposition; he was always for a clean victory or a clean defeat; he would not yield, even on minor points, and would often fight for a phrase when he endangered a principle. He would sometimes turn his warfare on his best friends, when they did not keep exactly abreast with him. This feature of his character lay at the foundation of many of his controversies with his associates, and was the weakest point of his character. Mr. Sherman spoke of industry, fixed convictions, steady purpose and honesty of Mr. Sumner, and concluded as follows: "May we be so guided here, that when our time comes our associates may be able truly to say of us something of the good that is this day said of Charles Sumner?"

Senators WADLEIGH and ANTHONY also delivered speeches eulogistic of the life and public services of Mr. Sumner, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, many bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. LAWRENCE. To facilitate the resumption of specie payments and to prevent fluctuations in the value of United States notes.

By Mr. CROSSLAND, Repealing all laws imposing a tax on State banks.

By Mr. FORD, To impose a tax of five per cent. on all incomes of individuals and corporations exceeding $5,000.

By Mr. BRIGHT, Declaring it oppressive to impose additional taxation and inexpedient to retrench on necessary appropriations already made in the interest of commerce, and providing, as a measure of temporary relief, for the issue of an additional fifty millions of legal tender notes.

By Mr. POLAND, To provide a free system of national banking, and for the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. FRYE offered a resolution, directing the committee on Civil Service Reform to consider carefully and forthwith the subject of the offices of the Senate and House, with a view to removing any inequality or injustice existing. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, introduced a bill amending the Shipping Commissioners act so as not to apply to sail or steam vessels engaged in coastwise trade or in lake trade touching at foreign ports or otherwise, or in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or in any case where seamen are by custom or agreement entitled to participate in the profits or result of a cruise or voyage. Passed.

A message being received from the Senate in reference to the death of Senator Sumner, Mr. E. R. HOAR offered a resolution that, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles sumner, long a Senator from Massachusetts, and in sympathy with the action of the Senate, business be now suspended in the House, to allow fitting tribute to be paid to his public and private virtues.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. E. R. HOAR addressed the House in eulogy of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. HOAR alluded to Mr. Sumner's life, and gave a brief history of his career to the hour of his death, which he attributed to the assault of Preston Brooks. No doubt he died a martyr to the cause of liberty, as truly as they who fell on the field of battle. The bludgeon preceded the bayonet and the bullet in the civil war, which began long before 1861, and did its work of death as surely, if more slowly. Mr. Hoar paid a high tribute to Mr. Sumner's great honesty and integrity, and summed up by applying to him the eulogy that had been pronounced on Milton. He alluded to Mr. Sumner's dying remark that "he was so weary," and closed by saying "The weary are at rest, the good and faithful servant has entered into the joy of his Lord."

Speeches were also made by Messrs. LAMAR, ORTH, RAINEY, DAWES, POTTER, KELLEY, NESMITH, G. F. HOAR, CONGER and PHILLIPS.

The most notable speech was that of Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker—I rise to second the resolutions presented by the member from Massachusetts. I believe that they express a sentiment which pervades the hearts of all the people whose representatives are here assembled. Strange as, in looking back upon the past, the assertion may seem; impossible as it would have been two years ago to make it, it is not less true that to-day Mississippi regrets the death of Charles Sumner and sincerely unites in paying honors to his memory. Not because of the splendor of his intellect; not because of the high culture, elegant scholarship and varied learning which revealed themselves so clearly in all his public efforts as to justify the application to him of Johnson's felicitous expression, "He touched nothing which he did not adorn;" not this—but because of those peculiar and strongly marked moral traits of his character which gave coloring to the whole tenor of his singularly dramatic public career, making him for a long period, to a large portion of his countrymen, the object of as deep and passionate a hostility as to another he was one of consummate admiration, and which are not the less the cause that now unite all these parties, so widely differing, in a common sorrow to-day over his lifeless remains.

Mr. Lamar went on to speak of the high moral qualities of Mr. Sumner and of the characteristics which brought the illustrious Senator, just passed away, into direct and bitter antagonism for years with his own State and her sister States of the South. Charles Sumner was born with an instinctive love of freedom, and was educated from his earliest infancy to the belief that freedom is the natural right of all having the outward form of man. To behold a human being, or a race of human beings, restrained of what he deemed their natural rights to liberty, for no crime they had committed, was to feel all the belligerent instincts of his nature roused to combat. The fact was to him a wrong which no logic could justify. It mattered not to him how humble in the scale of rational being the subject of this restraint might be, how dark its skin or how dense his ignorance; behind all that lay for him the great principle that liberty is the birthright of all humanity, and that every individual of every race who has a soul to serve, is entitled to freedom which may enable him to work out his salvation. It mattered not to him that the slave might be contented with his lot; that his actual condition might be immeasurably more desirable than that from which it had transplanted him; that it gave him physical comfort, mental elevation and religious truths possessed by his race in no other condition; that his bonds had not been placed upon his hands by the living generation; that the mixed social system of which he formed an element had been regarded by the fathers of the Republic and by the ablest statesmen who have risen up after them as too complicated to be thrown up without danger to society itself, or even to civilization; or, finally, that the actual state of things had been recognized and explicitly sanctioned by that very organic law of the Republic; weighty as these considerations might be, formidable as were the difficulties in the way of a practical enforcement of his great principle, he held not the less that it must, sooner or later, be enforced, though institutions and Constitutions should have to give way alike before it. But here let me do this great man the justice which, amid the excitement of the struggle between sections now past, I may have been disposed to deny him. In his fiery zeal and his earnest warfare against wrong, as he viewed it, there entered no enduring personal animosities toward the men whose lot it was to be born to a system which had passed away, and there no longer remained any cause for continued estrangement between these two sections of our common country. Are there not many of us who believe the same thing? Is not that the common sentiment; or, if not, ought it not to be of the great mass of our people, north and south? Bound to each other by a common Constitution; destined to live together under a common government; forming unitedly but a single member of the great family of nations—shall we not now at least endeavor to grow toward each other once more in heart, as we are already indissolubly linked to each other in fortunes? Shall we not, whilst honoring the memory of this great champion of human liberty—this feeling sympathizer with human sorrow—this earnest pleader for the exercise of human tenderness and heavenly charity—lay aside the concealments which serve to perpetuate misunderstandings and distrust, and frankly confess that on both sides we most earnestly desire to be one: one, not merely in political organization; one, not merely in identity of institutions; one, not merely in the community of language and literature and traditions and country; but more and better than all this—one also in feeling and in heart? Am I mistaken in this? Do the concealments of which I speak still cover animosities which neither time, nor reflection, nor the march of events have yet sufficed to subdue? I cannot believe it. Since I have been here, I have scrutinized your sentiments, as expressed, not merely in public debate, but in the abandon of personal confidence. I know well the sentiments of these, my southern friends, whose hearts are so enfolded that the feeling of each is the feeling of all; and I see on both sides only the seeming of a contrast which each, apparently, hesitates to dismiss. The south, prostrate, exhausted, drained of her life-blood as well as of her material resources, yet still honorable and true, accepts the bitter award of bloody arbitrament without reservation, resolutely determined to abide the result with chivalrous fidelity; yet, as if struck dumb by the magnitude of her reverses, she suffers on in silence. The North exults in her triumph and, elated with victory, still cherishes, as we are assured, a heart full of magnanimous emotions toward her disarmed and discomfited antagonist; and yet, as if under some mysterious spell, her words and acts are words and acts of suspicion and distrust. Would that the spirit of the illustrious dead whom we lament to-day, could speak from the grave to both parties to this deplorable discord in tones which should reach each and every heart throughout this broad territory—"My countrymen, know one another and you will love one another."

On the conclusion of the eulogies, the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia.

THE CZAR ON HIS TRAVELS.

LONDON, April 27.—A letter says that the Czar is expected at the Hague on the 12th of May, at the celebration of the King of Holland's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and will arrive in England a few days later.

England.

THE CRUSADE REACHES MANCHESTER.

LONDON, April 27.—The whisky crusade was begun in Manchester to-day. Several signatures to the Pledge were obtained.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Silesia, which grounded in the Elbe, has arrived at Hamburg.

Liverpool, April 27.—Steamship Assyria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 27.—Rate of discount in open market for 3 months bills 93 per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92⅝@92⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 104½; do 1867, 105; do 1868, new 5s, 104. New York Central, 88; Erie, 32½; Erie preferred, 52. Sugar on spot, 25s 6d@28s; afloat, 24s 9d. Turpentine, 42s 3d@42s 6d.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes, 59 francs 92½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅝@8⅞; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,800; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef, 38s.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, fresh and brisk winds, mostly from the southeast and northeast, cloudy weather and rain, except over the latter and northern New York partly as snow.

For New England the winds will shift to northeast with increasing cloudiness, and over the southern portion during the afternoon or evening rain or snow. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and east of the Mississippi, fresh and brisk winds, veering to south and west, increasing cloudiness and rain, especially over the interior. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, west to north winds and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds, with light rain or snow over the southern portion, the former shifting to north and northwest, with clearing weather. For Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, north and northwest winds, with clear and clearing weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 27, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.85	68	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.94	50	N. E.	L't rain.
Davenport	30.13	33	N. E.	Lt. snow.
Fort Gibson	29.98	61	N.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.88	47	E.	Hy. rain.
Keokuk	30.03	38	N. E.	Threat'g.
Leavenworth	30.10	48	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.88	54	S. W.	Threat'g.
Memphis	29.91	78	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	29.85	66	S.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.19	44	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.09	46	E.	Threat'g.
St. Louis	29.90	58	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.22	41	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.95	72	S.	Clear.
Yankton	30.28	43	N.	Clear.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of Twenty Feet and Swim of a Quarter of a Mile.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 27, 1874.

George McCune fell off the foot walk of the railroad bridge, a distance of twenty feet, into the river this afternoon. He was taken out a quarter of a mile below, and, after a considerable effort, was sufficiently revived to be brought to town.

Doy Drowned at Portsmouth, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 27, 1874.

John Brandt, a youth of seventeen, lost his life this morning in attempting to ride across the Sciota bottoms to Unionville. Backwater had covered the road, and he rode off into water twenty feet deep. His horse swam out. The body has not been recovered.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide at Eaton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EATON, O., April 27, 1874.

A man, giving his name as Frank Hagen, committed suicide by cutting his throat last Saturday, near this place. He was a stranger.

Sentence of Paul Schoeppe.

CHICAGO, April 27.—In the Criminal Court, this morning, Judge Gary sentenced Dr. Paul Schoeppe, convicted of forgery, to three years in the penitentiary. His counsel declare the intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court on writ of error.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1874.

RECRUIT FOR REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, announced yesterday that he intended to resign from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and then gave in his sermon the grounds for this action, and for his preference for the Reformed Episcopal Church recently founded by Bishop Cummins.

DEATH OF REV. JOHN N. M'LEOD.

Rev. John N. McLeod, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church of this city, during the past forty-eight years, died to-day, aged sixty-nine.

Carelessness. Last month 354,967 letters were received at the Dead Letter Office, in Washington, and 185,045 were returned to the writers. Nearly half the latter contained money, valuable papers or property of some kind.

Wooden vessels were rarely ever more in demand, for all purposes of commerce, than they are to-day. The supply of wooden tonnage to meet the growing requirements of commerce must be found on this side of the Atlantic.

Some profit. San Francisco has a bank which in five years has repaid in dividends to the original stockholders the value of their stock, and has a cash surplus of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The prospect for peaches up to this time is good for an average crop, and the growers in Delaware estimate it at two million baskets.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

WHY HE VETOED THE SENATE BILL.

What He Will Do with Future Bills.

Specie Payments in Three Years Without Much Legislation.

FEATURES OF THE NEXT SENATE FINANCE MEASURE.

PROBABLE ACTION ON THE VETO TO-DAY.

No Pennsylvanian Likely to Succeed Secretary Richardson.

The State Well Represented in the Treasury Department.

HORACE MAYNARD FOR THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Marriage of the President's Daughter Next Month.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1874.

The President Talks More Finance.

The President, in conversation to-day, in speaking of the prospects of a financial measure more suitable to the present and future welfare of the country than the one which he had found it his duty to veto, remarked that he had reason to believe that

A New Finance Bill

would be framed which would be in general accord with his views on this very important question. He did not think that such a bill would require much discussion, as the finances in every possible phase had already been very thoroughly talked over in both Houses of Congress, and the members of both bodies very well comprehended the main point of omission in the vetoed bill.

The Veto Past and Future.

He said that the veto of the bill which had consumed so much time in discussion and which apparently seemed to answer the expectations of the majority, naturally created a variety of comments; but he felt assured that, upon reflection, there could be in sober minds but one opinion, and that could be in support of a well secured currency, to which alone would he give his approval. He had no doubt that there were some sections or individuals still feeling the embarrassment of the panic of last fall, and who, perhaps, imagined that inflation might produce an increase of circulation of currency (a condition of things which he did not think would naturally ensue) and thus lift them out of their difficulties. The President said that his action was not based upon the necessity of individuals in particular sections, but upon the needs of the whole country, and, as he hoped, for its permanent prosperity. The President said that he thought that the business of the country might be left for a single member of the great family of nations—shall we not now at least endeavor to grow toward each other once more in heart, as we are already indissolubly linked to each other in fortunes? Shall we not, whilst honoring the memory of this great champion of human liberty—this feeling sympathizer with human sorrow—this earnest pleader for the exercise of human tenderness and heavenly charity—lay aside the concealments which serve to perpetuate misunderstandings and distrust, and frankly confess that on both sides we most earnestly desire to be one: one, not merely in political organization; one, not merely in identity of institutions; one, not merely in the community of language and literature and traditions and country; but more and better than all this—one also in feeling and in heart? Am I mistaken in this? Do the concealments of which I speak still cover animosities which neither time, nor reflection, nor the march of events have yet sufficed to subdue? I cannot believe it. Since I have been here, I have scrutinized your sentiments, as expressed, not merely in public debate, but in the abandon of personal confidence. I know well the sentiments of these, my southern friends, whose hearts are so enfolded that the feeling of each is the feeling of all; and I see on both sides only the seeming of a contrast which each, apparently, hesitates to dismiss. The south, prostrate, exhausted, drained of her life-blood as well as of her material resources, yet still honorable and true, accepts the bitter award of bloody arbitrament without reservation, resolutely determined to abide the result with chivalrous fidelity; yet, as if struck dumb by the magnitude of her reverses, she suffers on in silence. The North exults in her triumph and, elated with victory, still cherishes, as we are assured, a heart full of magnanimous emotions toward her disarmed and discomfited antagonist; and yet, as if under some mysterious spell, her words and acts are words and acts of suspicion and distrust. Would that the spirit of the illustrious dead whom we lament to-day, could speak from the grave to both parties to this deplorable discord in tones which should reach each and every heart throughout this broad territory—"My countrymen, know one another and you will love one another."

On the conclusion of the eulogies, the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia.

THE CZAR ON HIS TRAVELS.

LONDON, April 27.—A letter says that the Czar is expected at the Hague on the 12th of May, at the celebration of the King of Holland's twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and will arrive in England a few days later.

England.

THE CRUSADE REACHES MANCHESTER.

LONDON, April 27.—The whisky crusade was begun in Manchester to-day. Several signatures to the Pledge were obtained.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Silesia, which grounded in the Elbe, has arrived at Hamburg.

Liverpool, April 27.—Steamship Assyria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 27.—Rate of discount in open market for 3 months bills 93 per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92⅝@92⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 104½; do 1867, 105; do 1868, new 5s, 104. New York Central, 88; Erie, 32½; Erie preferred, 52. Sugar on spot, 25s 6d@28s; afloat, 24s 9d. Turpentine, 42s 3d@42s 6d.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes, 59 francs 92½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅝@8⅞; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾; sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,800; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef, 38s.

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FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

373 and 375 Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

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Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Cloves, Coffees, &c., &c.

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☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE,

FOR THE TRADE,

Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty Street,

tths PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the Great Western Gun Works have been Removed to 285 Liberty street, opposite Seventh avenue.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER — BY A Commercial Manufacturing Firm. In this city, an experienced practical Bookkeeper. The very best references as to character, capacity, &c., must accompany the application. Parties applying will state their age, what experience they have had, with whom, &c., &c. Address (with full name), "Manufacturer," Pittsburgh Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association. Apply at meeting of Directors, at Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, at 11 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1874. E. L. CHRISTMAN, Chairman.

WANTED—AGENTS — TO SOLICIT Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Engineering and Mining Journal, the best advertising medium in the country for manufacturers of and dealers in all sorts of Machinery, Mining Supplies, etc. Great inducements given and liberal cash commission paid. Address Postoffice Box 4404, New York.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 209 Liberty street, now occupied by the subscribers. A. GARRISON & CO.

FOR RENT — THAT DESIRABLE Storeroom, No. 406 Penn avenue; depth 85 feet, front 20 feet. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 Rooms and finished Attic, Marble Mantles, etc., near Dallas Station, on Frankstown avenue. Rent very low. Apply at East End Improvement Trust Co., corner Penn and Frankstown avenues.

FOR RENT—WITH POWER, FIRST Floor of the Venture Pattern Works. Room 36x120 feet, being one of the best lighted rooms in the city. Also, Basement in same building. Inquire of ENGLAND & BINDLEY, 263 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $8 per month. For particulars apply at 134 Center avenue.

FOR RENT — A FINISHED (HIGH) Basement, 4 large Rooms suitable for Offices on second floor, and a large Hall, size 24x68 feet, on third floor. All contained in that new Bank Building, No. 422 Penn avenue. Inquire at Tenth Ward Bank, No. 408 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 130, fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial Office.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen; Lot 25x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ADEL, Commercial Counting Room.

CAVITT & POLLOCK,

(FORMERLY OF WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.,)

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN

LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CHIMNEYS

CHANDELIERS, &c.

ALSO,

REFINED AND LUBRICATING OILS,

311 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Boots and Shoes.

GILL & BRO

WHOLESALE HOUSE,

253 Liberty Street.

LARGE SPRING STOCK

Women's, Misses', Children's,

Men's Boys' and Youths'

Brogans, Balmorals and Gaiters.

Special Attention to Our City Made Goods.

The Snowdon Heater

INSURES

STEAM BOILERS

Against Injury caused by a Low Temperature of Feed Water.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREET.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—WAS STOLEN FROM THE Stable of the subscriber, in Shenango township, Mercer county, Pa., on the 23d inst., one Brown Mare, about 15 hands, two years old, with white marks on shoulders; one light Bay Mare, one hind foot white, a stripe on the forehead and a scar made by a kick on right hind hip; her tail has been eaten by a colt. Both are 5 years old. I will pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the return of the Mares, or

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1874.

"ARE we as bad as we seem?" musingly inquires the New York *Herald*. For the sake of its own peace and comfort, we sincerely hope not.

THE President's veto will be called up in the Senate for action to-day. There is little doubt that it will be sustained by a decided majority.

THERE is some poor matter in every issue of a newspaper. This is according to the nature of things, and can never wholly be remedied. The difficulty with the *Post* is, that this kind of matter daily covers the entire editorial page. Never mind.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* makes the positive announcement that ex-President JOHNSON has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the First Tennessee district. We thought that hay-seed business meant work. Now look out for thistles of discord.

A DEMOCRATIC sheet out in Ohio thinks people in this country may learn some things from the Japanese, who will not permit the public exhibition of monstrosities of any kind. But just fancy how many Bourbon papers would, in that event, be brought to untimely graves.

IT IS somewhat noticeable that within the Republican ranks but few prominent men are inclined to advise crowing or quarreling over either side of the veto question. Unlike the divisions caused by ANDREW JOHNSON'S actions, there are none who call the President's motives in question.

FEW of the friends in this vicinity of the Hon. THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Commissioner of Statistics, would recognize him under the cognomen given him by the Philadelphia *Press*, viz.: Mr. JAMES D. BINGHAM. The *Press* should confine itself to the concoction of stories about "actual cases of cremation."

ONE of the "heretical" charges brought against Professor SWING, a leading Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, is, that "faith saves because it leads to a holy life." Holy lives being almost as uncommon in that city as in those other sulphurous cities of the plain, it is not strange that this sort of teaching should strike its inhabitants with incredulous wonder and amaze.

YESTERDAY the *Evening Chronicle* appeared in a new dress, presenting a very bright and attractive appearance. We are glad to note this newer evidence of merited prosperity on the part of our contemporary. The *Chronicle* is a journal the manner of whose conduct reflects marked credit on the intellectual ability, political judiciousness and literary culture of those at its helm.

THE St. Louis *Republican* considers that "in politics there never was such an elegant opening for honesty and independence to cut the deck and start in on a new deal." This plaintive observation is doubtless inspired by that paper's vivid recollection of the sorry tricks which the leaders of its party in that State have played during the past winter. It is to be hoped the Republicans of Missouri may duly profit by the suggestion thus gratuitously thrown out to them.

THEY are becoming a little nauseating—the reports which continue to reach us concerning the extraordinary fuss made in England over the "conqueror of Coomassie." Of course SIR GARNET WOLSELEY deserves all the credit and honor due to a soldier who has successfully carried out the instructions of his superiors, and he undoubtedly exhibited a very creditable amount of courage, gallantry, skill and perseverance. General WOLSELEY is probably destined to attain a high rank in his profession, but when it comes to all this boasting about the "conquest of Coomassie," what are the actual facts? The sacked city was simply a collection of wretched huts in comparison with which pig-pens are palaces, and the enemy was an untrained horde of ignorant, naked and half imbecile savages. This is not, to our thinking, a matter for special pride on the part of a nation like England; and this proposition will be confirmed by all candid minds.

THE irrepressible temperance agitator, MOWATT, erewhile temporarily of this city and neighborhood, writes to the Brooklyn *Argus* to say that he would not "turn round on his heel if the one turning would enforce all the penal clauses of all the licensed liquor laws on earth." Quite likely. Mr. MOWATT is nothing if not impracticable; and although license laws, in so far as they forbid the selling of liquor to habitual drunkards, to women and minors, are total abstinence clauses as to those classes, yet to this superfine theorist they are, at the best, only "bad, and worthless, and nonsensical." But now will Mr. MOWATT explain how it comes about that, when he happens to be on the other side of the Atlantic, he is in the habit of accepting employment as a temperance lecturer from the "United Kingdom Alliance," a political organization having for its object the enactment, not of a prohibitory measure, but of a "Permissive" bill, as it is termed, which takes the licensing question out of the hands of the magistracy, and remits it to the people for their "local option" as to whether licenses shall be granted or not? It is to be feared that Mr. MOWATT is almost as inconsistent as he is ardent.

COMPETITIVE examinations may perhaps subserve the purpose of keeping out of the public service some incapable persons who might otherwise find their way into it, but it by no means follows that they result in the selection of the most capable candidates. An Englishman, a University graduate, and a valued contributor to a number of the leading literary reviews of that country, was recently appointed consul at a continental port. Before receiving his commission he was obliged to undergo the examination prescribed in such cases, and was rejected. He spoke and wrote the language of the country in which it was intended he should reside, but he broke down in fractions, and was sent back to study arithmetic. Another, a distinguished traveler, a man of high repute at the Royal Geographical Society, was, also, recently declared unfitted for an appointment offered to him, because he had forgotten the population of some out-of-the-way town, or the distance between the earth and the sun, or some other equally interesting and important problem. Could anything possibly be more puerile and absurd, or more fully indicate the complete inability of the system to "improve the public service," whether on that side of the Atlantic, or on this?

GENERAL BRAGG, commander of the rebel forces at the battle of Chickamaugs, has been indulging, to a St. Louis reporter, in some reminiscences of that conflict, which, if accurately reported, show a recklessness of statement and perversion of fact quite unusual even among Southern generals. He states that the Federal forces outnumbered him "two to one, or more," whereas the truth is that on the second day of the fight his own army, which on the evening of the preceding day had been heavily reinforced by LONGSTREET'S corps, was numerically considerably superior to the Union army. This, indeed, is sufficiently proved by the fact that, while his lines widely overlapped those of ROSECRANS on the latter's right, there was no point in the entire Federal front at which the rebel column was not heavier than our own. BRAGG says his men "kept fighting and driving the enemy until eight o'clock, and until it was too late to fight." This is a falsification of the record. Only the right of the Federal line gave way—the left and center, under General THOMAS, remained unmoved as a rock. It was a fierce and desperate struggle—one of the hottest of the whole war; nor is there any question of the fact that the Confederates fought with splendid courage and daring. But when General BRAGG states that ROSECRANS "had a force vastly superior" to his own, he simply affirms that which is not true. Ananiasism brightens no man's laurels.

THE Steel Consumers' Association will today appear before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, in support of their petition asking a reduction of the duties now imposed, and a modification of the manner of levying those which are retained. To their request that the duties may be made specific there is little objection to be made; under the *ad valorem* system, every change in the value of steel in the foreign market changes the duty. It is not an unreasonable demand that there shall be a fixed tax. So far as their demand that the duty shall be cut down, is concerned, what special reason is there that they shall be singled out for favor? Unquestionably it would be an excellent thing if steel could be made cheaper, just as it would be an excellent thing for the consumer if everything, from real estate down, could be cheaper, but when nearly every consumer is a producer as well, it is clear that both sides of the account must be looked to. Moreover, there is no particular hardship in the present duties. The average duty on all dutiable goods entering into consumption during the year ended June 30, last, was 38.07 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the average duty on ingot, bar, sheet, coil and wire steel was but 34.33 per cent. *ad valorem*. Any change in the tariff is to be made at all, it ought to take the form of an increase rather than of a reduction, since it would not be difficult to show that the ten per cent. reduction of 1872 has resulted unfavorably to both American producers and consumers of iron and steel, the entire benefit, so far as it has been beneficial, being enjoyed by foreign producers at the expense of their competitors and customers in our own market.

THE CONVICT'S VISIT.

The escape of ROCHEFORT, PASCHAL GROUSSET and their companions from Noumea (New Caledonia) has given rise to a vast deal of discussion and gossip in France. At first the report of their "evasion" was received with mere incredulity, the escape of any prisoner from the penal colony being held to be impossible, and the reported escape of so important and dangerous a convict as ROCHEFORT seemed an absurd invention. There can be no doubt that the plan of rescue must have been formed a long time ago, perhaps even before ROCHEFORT embarked on the long voyage, and that the framers of the plot had plenty of funds to draw upon. According to the official English report of the affair, it was a French ship which made the rescue; a ship provided and equipped by friends of seventeen convicts. It was armed with two cannons, besides small arms, and was prepared to make some fight. Provided with two flags, a French and an English one, it bore the latter at the time of the exploit. The French officials believe they have evidence to show that the vessel was fitted out in England, and that the English government could not be ignorant of its destination. Only six of the persons for whose deliverance the expedition was prepared, succeeded in getting away. If French statements are true, they had to swim a fabulous distance over reefs and among devouring crabs and sharks in order to reach the ship. In Paris it is expected that ROCHEFORT will have *un grand succes de curiosite* at New York, because, say the Parisians, whatever is audacious and exciting is certain to succeed in America. But a Frenchman who knows the United States reminds his compatriots that if Yankees should go to see and hear the man of the "Lanterne," the fact would not imply either their admiration or their approval; adding that, if the Prince Imperial were to follow ROCHEFORT as a lecturer in New York, he would undoubtedly enjoy a still more brilliant success.

Which is a very just remark. It is, however, a pity that there should be any occasion for the comment. It is surely time that our metropolis got rid of the provincialism which at present distinguishes it among great cities. New York hospitality is a trait for Americans to be proud of, if only the city had learned how to display its virtue without appearing ridiculous or causing annoyance. That reception of Sir LAMBTON LORRAINE, the other day, the plain, simple-minded people of the provinces, that is, the people living at a distance from Manhattan Island could not read about in the New York papers, without most painful feelings of sympathy for the respectable gentleman whom the Gothamites so strenuously honored. His sufferings must have been great, probably greater than the newspaper narratives would lead one to suppose, as even the most industrious and skillful reporter could hardly learn or describe all the tortures to which the gushing metropolitan functionaries subjected their guest.

But we have wandered from M. ROCHEFORT. Of course, the Parisians' anticipation will in some respects be realized; multitudes will go to hear him discourse and they will applaud him vehemently, even though they may not comprehend a word of his speech. Multitudes will ask him for his autograph, some will beg for a lock of his hair, or other token whereby to remember his august and beneficent presence, and he will have not only, as foretold, "a grand success of curiosity," but such a success of admiration as fully to satisfy the escaped convict that America is a much less barbarous country than he had been accustomed to fancy. All this is inevitable. The best we "provincials" can hope for is that the foul-mouthed and unprincipled demagogue may not be feted by the —— club as a great representative of French literature, or by the —— club as a martyr of liberal and republicanism. There is, we suppose, no reason to apprehend that, in both these characters, and as a Marquis besides, ROCHEFORT may be thought worthy of the freedom of the city and of those other honors which naturally follow its bestowal. Decent respect for intelligent French opinion may in this case be expected so far to counteract our prevalent sympathy with rebels and the revilers of kings and emperors.

IN A recent number of the *Boersen Courier* of Berlin, a paper whose title may be presumed to indicate its financial, solid, matter-of-fact and trustworthy character, there is an incident related of Prince BISMARCK'S domestic life which, if true, is fairly interesting. Most people who read the newspapers have heard somewhat of the great Chancellor's daughter. The young lady, though not beautiful, is amiable, accomplished, and accustomed to the homage of the high society in which she moves. With her father she has been a great favorite ever since she grew up. When in Berlin, he has been wont to spend with her whatever leisure moments he could snatch from his laborious occupations, and in the country, his idle hours have been usually passed in her society. The Prince observed with concern that his daughter repelled all proposals of marriage made to her. Though wooed by the most eligible suitors, among them the heirs of the richest families, members of the most ancient nobility, gentlemen filling the highest official positions, even a prince, the young lady declined them all. After brooding for a long time over the possible reasons of his daughter's conduct, the Chancellor believing at last that he had fathomed the secret of her severity, opened his heart to her on the subject. He told her he felt sure that she must have become profoundly attached to some person inferior to herself in position and wealth. He then begged her to mention the name of the man to whom she had given her heart, as he, her father, was rich enough and powerful enough to change the conditions which might seem to render her lover an ineligible match. With flowing tears the young lady confessed that she did cherish such an affection as her father suspected, an affection that was returned, but that her lover was a simple lieutenant in the army. The next day the lieutenant appeared in the presence of the father. The Chancellor hardly gave him time to speak before saying, "I know why it seems to you impossible to become my son-in-law; notwithstanding the difference of social position your wish shall be accomplished. Though I do not know you, the love of my daughter is to me sufficient guaranty of your worth." But instead of the joyful thanks which the Prince naturally expected, he received a reply of the following tenor: "I thank you for your infinite goodness, but this union is impossible. I belong to an old Catholic family. I cannot take home as my wife the daughter of him whom my family regard as the enemy of the Church, whom I myself am almost compelled to look upon as such." The officer then sadly took leave and withdrew, leaving the Chancellor utterly confounded, who had little anticipated such a reception of his condescension.

Having summoned his daughter, the Chancellor told her that the officer wholly refused her hand, and that she must forget him. The daughter, becoming paler than ever, replied, "He is too honorable to deny his religious faith. I will not ask of him such a sacrifice, and if he desire it I, less believing than he, will adopt his religion to render our marriage possible." The father saw his child become more inconsolable from day to day, and at length he was thrown into a state of fearful excitement which was not without consequences. So things stand at present. How they will end no one can foresee.

As already remarked, if this story is true, it is fairly interesting. We now add that if it is false, it is still not without interest as an illustration of the feeling which attends the conflict between Church and State in Germany, and as a specimen of the gossip to which BISMARCK'S illness has given origin.

LOVE FLOWERS.

Oh! who was watching when Love came by,
When Love came here in the glad spring hours?
The scarf was torn from his laughing eye,
And he wore instead a wreath of flowers.

The wreath of flowers his head went round
And about his eyes, as the scarf had been;
But in vain the flowery band was bound,
For he peeped the flowers and leaves between.

He wore no quiver, he bore no bow,
And innocent looked as a blinded boy:
With flowers about him, above, below,
The spirit he seemed of spring and joy.

But here and there he let fall a flower,
The cruel, the bright little blinded god;
And, watching, I saw that hour by hour
These blooms took root in the green spring sod.

And whose plucks the flowers that grow
From the blooms Love flung from his wreaths above,
Though sweetest-seeming of blossoms they blow,
His heart shall be hot with the madness of love.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is no longer—Let us inflate; but let us cremate.

All parts of Florida abound in railroad enterprises.

It looks as though "delicate-footed May" would need rubbers.

The next great agitation will be the transportation problem.

The Democratic party has great expectations—and not much else.

The world is still in the making in the delta of the Mississippi.

We are opposed to two Governors in Arkansas, but in favor of their execution.

The snow is three or four feet deep still, near the headwaters of the Connecticut.

"Take your time, Miss Lucy." A Congressional session into August is talked of.

The French tradesman who recently swallowed a fork has picked up his health again.

Is the Democratic party committed to an irredeemable paper money system? Beck says so.

We didn't happen to think of it before—but when the Duke of Edinburgh married, he caught a Tartar.

Detroit claims to be the only town in the Union where neither Nilsson or Neilson owns a corner lot.

Cremation gathers constantly new adherents. Words that burn are spoken and written in its favor.

If Grant can weather the praise of the New York *Herald* he may be considered morally invulnerable.

Time's revenge. Ferney, Voltaire's Swiss retreat, is now the home of the banished Catholic bishop, Mermillod.

It looks as if there were a "job" concealed under this outside show of zeal at Washington for the Cuban cause.

Free banking is to be the next financial problem in Congress. We hope it will be solved without much free talking.

The "temperance crusade" is apparently subsiding, and, like all sudden ebullitions, it will doubtless soon effervesce and pass off.

The hull of the steamship L'Amerique was found to be tight. Was that the condition of her officers when they abandoned her?

It is proposed in England to give the ballot to widows or spinsters living on annuities, or carrying on small retail trades in boroughs.

Half the talk about corruption, and the want of high moral and intellectual qualities in public men, comes from disappointed politicians.

Secretary Richardson has left Washington on a brief trip for the benefit of his health. He should stay away for the benefit of the Treasury.

Daniel Boone may not have been a very good speller, but it took a man of thought to write that "God never made a man of principle to be lost."

England, within the ten years between 1861 and 1871, built dwelling houses to the value of more than two hundred and twenty million pounds sterling.

The terms of the French postal treaty with the United States have been finally agreed upon, and the rates will be made known in a day or two.

Sharp. The United States trade dollars lately coined are worth $1 03 in gold, and on coming into circulation in Nevada they are "clipped" with a neat profit.

Property to the amount of ——— in ten years, $20,000,000 of property has been destroyed, and $20,000 persons killed or injured, by the use of unsafe oils.

No fewer than thirty steamers and two sailing vessels were employed in carrying the pilgrims to Mecca from the north coast of Africa during the past year.

The present season promises to be characterized by unusual dullness in the real estate market. Such is the general tenor of the reports from almost every city.

The happy suggestion that Miss Nellie Grant's approaching marriage may have brought about the veto, is the bright inspiration of a Democratic paper in Kentucky.

Dean Stanley's text, when he recently preached to the newly married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, was: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Kavanagh, a member of the British Parliament, has neither legs or arms. He holds his pen in his mouth when he signs his name.

Nast has been compelled by the state of his health to abandon lecturing. He is now in Minnesota, and has relinquished nearly fifty engagements.

The marriage act between citizen General Bonaparte and the widow citoyenne Josephine Beauharnais was recently sold at a book auction in Paris.

John C. Fremont is in San Francisco. A few years ago his presence there would have been the signal for a series of receptions and ovations, but now he receives only a passing notice.

Truth is said to be stranger than fiction. The admission, last Friday, of Colonel William P. Adair, of the Cherokee nation of Indians, to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the United States, is an illustration of the saying.

General T. Morris Chester, who addressed the colored people of this city last fall, is an aspirant for a seat in Congress from the Second district of Louisiana. The New Orleans *Picayune* commends him as the most cultivated and highly-educated colored man in the States.

"Joey," the chimpanzee at the Zoological Gardens, London, when dying evinced the greatest dislike to being alone, and held the keeper's hand tightly in his, so as to prevent his leaving the room. As generally animals slink away to die alone in some corner, this craving for human society is curious. When the keeper fed him with some orange juice, only a few days before he died, "Joey" put up his face to kiss him, and followed him about the room with his eyes in the most touching manner.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *News* met Hon. A. H. Stephens on the cars *en route* for his home in Georgia, when Mr. S. said: "I am going home to die. I have been a great sufferer, but this is the first time that any vital organ has been attacked. Until this my general health was better than for thirty years, but this has been terrible, and I must soon yield unless I am relieved. I hope I may recover, but I scarcely expect it. I am now sixty-three years of age, and my constitution will not stand such a severe test." Of Governor Gramm he said: "I regard him as a good and conscientious man, and believe he has the good of the country at heart."

King Kalakana, the recently elected ruler of the Sandwich Islands, promises to become very popular, especially among the firemen. He served for thirteen years in the fire department of Honolulu, and at the time he was elected King, was foreman of Hawaii Engine Company No. 4. Recently the firemen of Honolulu formed a procession and marched to the King's palace to offer their congratulations. Kalakana, in reply to the Chief Engineer, said he should always feel proud to consider himself an active member of the fire department, and that he should deem it his duty, when emergencies arise, to join the firemen on the brakes.

Railroad Robbers Convicted.

Many of our readers will remember the fact of the robbery of several of the cars of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Bellair station, in May last. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is one of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, and the officers and agents of that company at once set about the difficult task of discovering the robbers. Vigorous search and inquiry led to the arrest of two men, Bartlett and Holmes, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. Bartlett was arrested at Athens, Ohio; Holmes at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Bartlett was convicted, and sent to the penitentiary at Columbus; Holmes was not convicted at that time, but at his second trial, which recently terminated at St. Clairsville, was also convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The safety of property in transit by railroads, is something in which all classes of the community are interested, and the successful efforts to that end above recited, are worthy of mention. The prosecution was very ably conducted by Major Kennon, the Prosecuting Attorney of Belmont county, assisted by J. B. Smith, the attorney of the railroad company at Bellair.—*Wheeling Standard.*

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT.

The May number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is a pleasant one, and its contents varied and interesting. Apropos to the question of "Cremation" which has lately become the topic of active discussion, this magazine contains an interesting article on "Burning and Burying in the East," by Fanny Feudge, describing the various modes of disposing of the dead in Oriental countries. In "The British Civil Service" Mr. Reginald Wynford gives some interesting facts and curious stories of British State machinery. T. Adolphus Trollope contributes a very readable paper entitled "A Hunting Scene on the Campagna," which contains a vigorous picture of Italian society. George McDonald's story, "Malcolm," progresses to Chapter XXII., increasing in interest. There is an instalment of "The New Hyperion," with quaint pictures by Dore, which takes the reader to Heidelberg, its students and wine-drinking. "In a Caravan with Gerome," an illustrated article, is concluded. A new and well-written novelette, entitled "Deshler & Deshler, or My Life as a Book Agent," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, is commenced. R. Davey tells of a "Visit to Pasta," the greatest of dramatic vocalists, and the first *Norma*. "Flirts and Their Ways," by R. Emmet Dembry, is a light and pleasing sketch. "Our Monthly Gossip" is as interesting as usual.

HARPER'S.

With the May number—288th in order—concludes the forty-eighth volume of *Harper's Magazine*, one of the best and most popular of American magazines. This latest issue is a fitting equel to those which have gone before. Mrs. Helen Conant, Mrs. Dodge, Mr. Conway, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Craik, Mrs. Spofford, Dr. Osgood, and Mr. Deshler are among the contributors, and several of the papers are liberally illustrated. The publishers make a pleasing promise for the ensuing year, and they will keep it. The contents of this number are as follows: Corinna's "Going a Maying;" "A Naturalist in the Heart of Africa;" "At the Bridal;" "The Flower Mission;" "The Fur Seal Millions on the Pribylov Islands;" "How the Rain Comes;" "My Mother and I," a love story for girls; "The Kingfisher;" "Ikley;" "John of Parneveld;" "The Living Link;" "Misery Landing;" "The Skeletons in Modern Society;" "Blue Beard's Closet;" "The Defective Classes"—II; "Moods of the Calendar."

ATLANTIC.

James Russell Lowell's noble poem on the great naturalist, Agassiz, claims the leading place in the May issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The number is unusually rich in poetry and fiction, some of the space usually devoted to more solid reading having been monopolized thereby. There are four chapters of T. B. Aldrich's admirable serial, "Prudence Palfrey." In "Behind the Convent Grille" Jane S. Austin gives a sketch of the convent school at Hoehelaga on the St. Lawrence. Mr. J. W. DeForrest contributes the only essay proper in the shape of a facetious and learned dissertation on "The Cats of Antiquity." The other contributions are "The Tower," a poem by Emma Huntington Nason; "A Terrible Twenty-four Hours," by Will Wallace Harney; "Rachel at the Well," a poem, by J. T. Trowbridge; "The White Rover," a poem, by Celia Thaxter. "Ivan Turgeneff," by Thomas S. Perry; "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing"—continued—by Charles Dudley Warner; "Mose Evans"—continued—by William N. Baker; and "Atalanta," a poem, by James Maurice Thompson. A dozen reviews of new books and a dozen pages of editorial notes on educational, musical and artistic matters, make up a readable number.

SCRIBNER'S.

Another beautifully illustrated chapter of Mr. Edward King's "Great South," appears in *Scribner's*, and shows us some of the wonders of the Lookout Mountain region and other parts of Tennessee. The wonderful story of "The Mysterious Island," by Jules Verne, is also continued. Part I. of "Adina," a new story, by Henry James, Jr., is very clever. In a new section of "Victorian Poets," Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman gives a critical paper on Alfred Tennyson. "The New Homes of New York," by James Richardson, is an excellent description, with illustrations, of some of the new apartment houses and family hotels that have lately been erected or designed. Dr. Holland writes about Star Lecturing. The Great Temperance Movement, and Political Morality. The Old Cabinet contains a Crooked Line and the Woodspurge. Mr. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Virginia, gives his opinion on The Co-education of the White and Colored Races, and Mr. Shumacker describes the lately discovered Silver Desert of South America. Mr. Taylor's District School, the opening poem, is illustrated by Sol. Eytinge.

GALAXY.

The list of articles in this number is large and attractive. A noticeable paper is that of Mr. Rhodes, on "Americans in Paris," in which we are furnished with a "heap" of information about the ways of the colonists there. He observes, as worthy of remark, that of all the foreign women who come to the French capital, none are so fond of titles as the American women. They look at this glittering nomenclature as Eve gazed on the apple. Mr. Peterson has an interesting paper on "Scandinavia;" and Mr. Richard Grant White indulges in "Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries." A Cuban gentleman writes of the "Temperance Crusade." There are three short stories, of which "In the Dark," by Theodore Gift, describes an adventure of some lovers in an English cavern. Another is based upon the customs of the society of the Thugs in India; the scene of the third is laid in France. Other articles in the *Galaxy* are: Linley Rochford, Joy, Sappho Impassionate, Homage, An Odd Piece of History, Literary Notes, Rachman and Ferraya, A Glimpse of the Tropics, Our Neighborhood, The Parody of the Period, Drift-Wood, Scientific Miscellany, Current Literature, and Nebulæ.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The most brilliant and striking paper in the May number of the *Popular Science Monthly* is, undoubtedly, Professor Huxley's inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, which is copied from the *Contemporary Review*. Its subject is "Universities, Actual and Ideal." But there are other and shorter articles that will be read with scarcely less delight and advantage by people of inquiring minds. Among the contributors are Prof. Emil Du Bois Reymond, Prof. John W. Langley, Dr. J. W. Redfield, Dr. Henry Maudsley, W. Stanley Jones, E. S. Drone, and the editor, E. L. Youmans. There is a biographical sketch, with a portrait of Dr. J. P. Joule, the eminent English scientist.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas, Scribner's illustrated magazine for boys and girls, continues to hold the leading place in this class of literary effort. The May number is liberally illustrated, drawings having been furnished for it by Sol. Eytinge, Miss Hallock, Sheppard, Miss Ledyard, and engravings after Michelet and Henderschell, and a drawing from a native Japanese artist. Among the writers are Frank Carlton, the late W. S. Dodge, J. T. Trowbridge, Mrs. C. A. Joy, Mrs. Diaz, Mrs. Champney, &c. "How Persimmons Took Cah ob Der Baby," by the latter, is a most delightful piece of Southern dialect poetry, and with its illustrations, is sure to be popular with old and young.

MUSICAL MONTHLY.

The May number of *Peters' Musical Monthly* contains a number of pieces of choice vocal and instrumental music, which will be gladly welcomed by all the ladies. In no other shape can such good music be procured so cheaply. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

BALLOU'S.

The May number of *Ballou's Monthly* is up to its usual standard, containing much instructive matter, as well as tales, poems, sketches, family recipes, etc. It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, publishers.

AMERICAN HOMES.

This the title of a magazine published in Boston and Chicago by Henry L. Shepard & Co., at $2 per annum. The table of contents of the May number embraces "The Old Watch and the New," in which watch making on a large scale is described; "Achsah," a New England life-study, by Rev. Peter Pennot; "Dormant Power;" "Mixed;" "Princess Ilse;" "Her Last Chance;" "Five Years and a Day;" "Diamond Cut Diamond;" "George Washington;" Farm and Garden Notes, household matters, etc. There are some passably fair illustrations, and the general tone of the contents is healthful and good.

YOUNG FOLKS' JOURNAL.

This is the title by which *Little Things*, published by the Misses Lukens, at Brinton Station, is now known. In changing its name, however, the young and enterprising publishers have not changed the character of their paper, which is and was of the best. They have secured the aid of a number of talented story writers, and otherwise improved the *Journal*, so that now it will not suffer in comparison with the publications of pretentious Eastern houses.

A Counter Crusade.

(From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.)

There is a counter crusade—a men's movement—up in Ionia county, and it is rumored that a similar one is under discussion here. It is called the calico movement, and is designed as a companion-piece to temperance, a reciprocal pledge signing. The men form praying clubs and pray the women to abstain from the use of stimulants as a beverage or extravagance in dress. They have drawn up a pledge which is strong and double, and to be signed in couples, one part by men and the other by women. The men's pledge binds them to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The women's pledge is to wear only their own hair, and to discard all counterfeits or substitutes for that appendage to the head, except in cases of baldness; to dress in plain material, cheaply, discarding jewelry, panniers, bustles, corsets, stays, hoops, switches, chignons, etc., etc. The obligation is mutual, and any violation by one party releases the other of each couple signing the pledge.

The Khedive of Egypt has found his latest acquisitions upon the Upper Nile so greatly to his taste that he seriously contemplates the conquest of Abyssinia and Ethiopia, in order afterward to proclaim himself Sultan of Egypt.

The Crescent City (California) *Courier* is the most westerly paper in the United States. The water of the Pacific Ocean at high tide reaches within ten feet of the office door.

Do Not Persecute the Body

in sickness with medicines that depress the physical energies. What the sick principally need is an accession of vital strength to enable them to cope with the enemy that has assailed them. The diseased system should be sustained, toned, purified and regulated, and there is no medical preparation in existence so largely endowed with the properties required to effect these objects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In ordinary practice aperient, blood-depurating, anti-bilious and sedative medicines are administered separately. In Hostetter's Bitters all these agents are combined, and act together in perfect harmony, so that undue debility and undue excitement are alike prevented, and the strength of the patient rallies while the disease is losing ground. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic constipation, intermittent fevers, general weakness, and all ailments involving physical and mental depression, this pure vegetable restorative is a sovereign remedy.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book 10 By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.

MATHEWS'

SODA DRAUGHT APPARATUS,

Generator and Two Fountains,

NEW.

Will be sold very cheap, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—

ALEX. M. WATSON

Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

THOS. M. BAYNE

Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL R. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of

FRENCH & QUAY,

Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.

M. S. QUAY.

JOSEPH R. HARBAUGH, Attorney.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

STILL THEY COME.

MORE NEW

Worsted Coatings,

JUST RECEIVED BY

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,

Draper and Fashionable Tailor,

Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,

Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.

A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Goods

Opened this week.

All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

Specimen Prices.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; Finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,

22 DIAMOND.

CASH A SPECIALTY.

10½ lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
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Maple Molasses per jug	1 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes	25
3 lbs can Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs can Peaches	30
2 lbs Tomatoes	15
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 bars Rosin Soap	25
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12 Cakes Toilet Soap	25
Winslow's Canned Corn	25
Jellies, per tumbler	25
Flour, per barrel	7 25

ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.

CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by Purchasing their Groceries here.

We advertise 10½ lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.

All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.

All Goods Delivered Free.

Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.

NO SMALE GOODS.

☞ Remember the place.

GEO. WHALEY,

22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

TTHS

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

JOS. M. GAZZAM.....ALEX. G. COCHRAN.

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OFFICES:

94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE,

59 Market Street.

New Dress Goods.

Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

New Dress Goods,

NOW IN STOCK.

NEW

Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

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26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ENGLISH

Walking Jackets.

Cashmere Emb'd Jackets,
Drap D'Ete Jackets,
Diagonal Jackets,
Silk Jackets,
Dolmas, Polonaises,
Traveling Suits,

AT

White, Orr & Co.'s

25 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

☞ REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO

NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.

Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marble and Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

REMOVAL.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY Will remove, about the 15th of April, to the Northwest corner of

Smithfield Street and Third Avenue.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found

40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings,
Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces,
Fresco Borders, &c.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

TTHS

1874.

WALL PAPER.

ATTENTION.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 27, 1874.

The local money market is not materially altered in its chief characteristics. There is apparently rather a quicker demand, with a natural increase in the firmness of rates. The best double named commercial paper are selling at 10 per cent. in the outside market. No encouragement is given to out of town borrowers, no matter how good their standing may be at home. The Pittsburgh insisted on is "city indorsements."

—On the Philadelphia Board we have sales of Pittsburgh 5s at 73, and large amounts of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 7-30s at 92¾, this advanced quotation bringing out many sellers to realize the profit in the transaction. Continued sales of large amounts will undoubtedly weaken the market, as would be but natural.

—Considerable activity is reported in the stock market; a strong feeling has been engendered and many new buyers have come into the market to take securities now marked down to such low prices. The "shorts" were likewise scrambling in a lively way to cover their contracts, causing a sharp upward movement in speculative shares.

Our mail report of the market says:

"In accounting for the bullish sentiment today, it may be stated that the monetary situation is easy and outlook satisfactory now that the measures proposed by the Senate bill are not to be put in force. This no longer hangs like a pall over the market, and besides we have $26,000,000 more greenbacks than six months ago, with prices very materially below those then current. This much is to be said of higher prices, though on the other hand, with business in all directions inactive, and the leading roads not coverings as much as in former years, it remains to be seen whether the bears will be content to allow their grasp and permit prices to recover. We incline to think the market has turned, and that we are on the eve of more settled affairs."

—Considerable activity was developed during the week in State bonds. Missouri 6's closed firm at 94½; Asylum bonds selling at 92; the Hamilton and St. Joe issue left off at 91 to 93. Old North Carolinas were offered at 27; new at 23: special tax at 9. Old South Carolinas are 20 bid, and new issues of July 7 to S. Old Tennessee are quoted 84; new at 85, and both excoupon at 65¼. Old Virginias are offered at 35; new at 30, and consols at 50¼. It is understood that the new tax bill, which has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature, will soon become a law. We extract from the report of the Auditor the following matter, interesting to holders of these bonds:

"The amount of bonds outstanding is $15,151,400, payable to bearer, and with coupons receivable for all State dues; the amount of same class payable to order is $1,734,000, making the total with tax-paying coupons $16,886,300, and of other bonds, convertible into this class, there are enough to make the total $27,278,739. The amount yet convertible into bonds with coupons not receivable for taxes is $685,124. The total debt proper of Virginia (less that set down for West Virginia) is given at $20,178,741."

—Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, in giving his reasons for preferring *free banking* instead of a new issue of *greenbacks*, makes use of the following language:

"Nobody wants redemption. The greenback is a promise of the government to pay a dollar; a bank note is supported by the promise of the government to pay a dollar and ten cents. There is a bond and ten cents of the government credit pledged for the redemption of the bank note. The bank note is the stronger of the two. Then in times of depletion, every domestic creditor takes the bank note just as readily as the United State note, and when you come to pay a foreign debt you cannot pay it with either. What is the use of such a retention as this? You might provide for redeeming whisky with water and expect that to be practical. Most of the people would prefer to keep the whisky, just as most of the people would prefer to keep the bank note, because it is the strongest—a good reason for keeping it."

—The first opinion delivered on the bench of the United States Supreme Court by Chief Justice Waite was on the 13th, and was concerning the power of a State to tax at the location of a national bank the shares of non-resident stockholders. The case was Topman, tax collector at Chicago, vs. Merchants' National bank of that city, and presented the question whether the Legislature could provide for taxing bank shares at the place where the bank was located without regard to the place of residence of the owner. The court decided against the collector that the tax could not be thus laid. That decree is reversed by the decision under mention, the court holding that shares of stock in national banks are personal property under the National Banking act. There are a species of personal property, say the court, which is in one sense intangible and incorporeal; but the law which creates them may separate from the person of the owner for the purpose of taxation and give them a status of their own. This has been done, it is held, by the banking act since the decree below was made. The Supreme Court of Illinois has held the State law of 1867, under which the tax was laid, valid, and that decision is held to be binding.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 27, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112⅝	112½	112⅝	112⅝	113⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120⅞	121		121		
5-20's, 1862	119¼	119¼		119¼		
5-20's, 1864	119¼	119¼		119¼		
5-20's, 1865	119¼	119¼		119¼		
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	119¼		119¼		
5-20's, 1867	119¼	119¼		119¼		
5-20's, 1868	119¼	119¼		119¼		
10-40's	114	114		114		
10-40's, coupons	114	114		114		
Currency 6's	114	115		115		
New 5 per cents	111	111		111		
Atlantic & Pacific pref				99		
Western Union Tel	70½	71	71	71	72¼	72¾
Panama				95		
Pacific Mail	42¾	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅝	43⅝
Adams Express				99		
Wells-Fargo Express				76	61	
American Express				61		
United States Ex				50		
New York Central	95⅞	95⅞	96	95⅞	96⅜	96¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	96	96
Michigan Southern	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Illinois Central	101			101	101⅛	101
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85			85		
Chicago & Northw'n	46	46	45⅝	46	46⅛	46⅛
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾		99⅛
St. Paul	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57	57
Alabama	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	42¼
Hannibal & St. Joe						28
Iron Mountain				30		
Fort Wayne				93		
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	26⅛	26⅛
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
Lake Shore & Michigan So	103	103	103	103	103	103
C., C. & I. C	22	22	22	22	22¼	22¼
Boston, Hrt'd & Erie				128		
Harlem						
Terre Haute				7		
Tenn State Bonds				84		
Do new				84		
Missouri 6s				94½		

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	51¾
Pennsylvania scrip	98¾
Reading	49¾
United Companies of New Jersey	121
Oil Creek	10½
Lehigh Valley	60¾
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	92¾
Central Transportation Company	45¾
Empire Transportation Company	45
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s	97½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 27, 1874.

The state of trade during the day was quite prosperous, the revivifying influence of the bright weather, after the extremely disagreeable storm of the day before, having enlivened business very much. Nearly all the houses on Liberty street reported an active market, and plenty of orders.

As to prices there are but few changes. The price of hams was advanced ¼c on Monday morning. In the grain market, the demand for wheat has increased somewhat, and the market is firmer with about five cents advance in price. Oats, corn and rye still continue firm with a strong demand, but go no higher than the figures of last week. Flour is unchanged with a steady market. There is some difference among dealers as to the price of potatoes, some offering as low as $1 25 on track and $1 30 in store, while others state that they find an active demand, at prices ranging from five to ten cents above those figures. Butter, notwithstanding the free receipts of the past week, keeps up to the prices quoted at the close of the week. Cheese is scarce, and in consequence of the exhaustion of stocks of last year in this section, some weeks ago, the free receipts of new Ohio do not have any weakening effect upon prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,050	Corn, sacks	196
Apples, bbls	115	Barley, sacks	350
Wheat, sacks	262	Oats, sacks	1,407
Rye, sacks	120	Bacon, trcs	53
Butter, pkgs	31	Potatoes, bush	445
Cheese, pkgs			

The following quotations are the rates realized on wholesale lots, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—We quote at $2 50@3 00 for choice; common brands at $2 50@3 50.

ASHES—Soda, refined, 8c sola, common 3½@4c; black heads, 8c; pearl ash, 9c; lead 8c; crude, 6@6½c.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls 36 gals $12 50@13 00; hhds 54 gals $18 75@19 50; in cases, 4 doz pints, $8 00@8 50; in cases, 4 doz quarts, $9 00@9 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Canvassed hams, ₱ b 13½c; hams, extra sugar cured, 15c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 14½c; shoulders, extra, canvassed, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ b, 12½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 17½c; pettingoes, do, ₱ doz $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ b, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₱ bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ b, 11c; refined for butterine, in tierces, do, 11½c; ½ bbls, do, 11¾c; buckets, do, 12½c; 3 lb cadies, do, 13½c; 5 lb cadies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c; in tubs, do, 14½c; ham sausage ₱ b, 16c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85@85c.

BUTTER—Roll butter 30@35c; choice dairy 34@36c. Receipts of butter continue free.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush; fair 10 good $2 00@2 20.

BORAX—Sales at 20@21c ₱ b.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 ₱ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $5 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks, $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@ 37c ₱ dozen additional.

BASKET SHIPPING—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 60 per dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 2 ₱ cans $7 00; to ₱ cases, boxes, $40 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₱ b.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 18½@13c per gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A, No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at the Pittsburgh depot, 10½c; Penn Mill 2 Family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 ton bags 25c; do 2¼, 4-4c; white cotton chain 11c; do colored 20c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9½@10½c ₱ b; clear ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7½@8c. Country lard 9c ₱ b.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 ₱ crate.

CANNED GOODS—2 can tomatoes ₱ doz 95c; 2 ₱ peaches ₱ doz $2 25; 2 ₱ pie peaches ₱ doz $2 25; Winslow's corn, ₱ doz $2 75; Baltimore corn ₱ doz $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 25; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 20; 2 ₱ medium pickles ₱ bbl $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl $6; small ₱ bbl $13 00; Boston mixed pickles ₱ bbl $15 00; Boston mixed, pickles ₱ half bbl $8 00.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Young America, 15c; Nutmeg, 13c. Prime to choice Ohio new, 10@12c; New York factory, 13c@14c. Receipts of new Ohio are free, but not in excess of the demand.

CONCENTRATED LYE—sales of four dozen packages at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7½c ₱ b.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 90@2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales apples at 9@11c ₱ b; peaches, mixed, 10@11c; new do, halves, 13@ 14c; blackberries 16@17c.

EGGS—The market is still steady with quotations at 17@18c, with some parties holding for still higher figures. The receipts have been very free, the figures for the past twenty-four hours being as follows: By river, 193 boxes and barrels; by rail, 53. Total, 246 boxes and barrels.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Blooters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@8 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1, 35c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No 1 ₱ b, 75c; No. 2, 60c ₱ b.

FLOUR—The market is very firm and an active trade is reported. Prices remain as at last report, with sales as follows: St. Louis $9 00@9 25 ₱ bbl; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat $8 00; by express $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is unchanged in prices. The wholesale houses report a good business with every prospect of its steady continuance. Following are the prices:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 35c ₱ b.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers is now at 23c; loose 23½@23c as to quality; Roasted Java 40c ₱ b.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 9¾@10c; Standard B, 9¾@10¼c; Standard A, 10@10¼c; Standard 10½, 11@11½c. Franklin No. 5, extra, 9¾@ American extra C, 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ b; Gunpowder 90c@$1 25; Imperial 80c@$1 20; E. T. 75c@$1 10 ₱ b; Oolong 50c@80c ₱ b; fancy $1 ₱ b; Souchong 50c@80c ₱ b.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 68c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; low grades 55@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9¾@9¾c; Patna 8@9¼c; Rangoon 8c.

SEEDS—The grain market exhibits more strength in regard to wheat, the demand having increased considerably and prices have advanced somewhat, and we quote as follows: $1 45@1 70 for white, and $1 35@1 60 for red winter. Corn is firm and steady at 80@85c for shelled, and 80@82c for ear. Oats are fully up to the views of last week, and are in active market at 62c for white, 60c for mixed in car lots. Rye steady at 1 06@1 08. Barley quiet and nominal.

HAY—Wiard and track, $18@20 ₱ ton; wagon $24@25.

HONEY—Clover 40c ₱ b; buckwheat blossom 30c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 at 80@85c ₱ gallon; No. 2, 62 @65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 10@11c ₱ b.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 30@1 40; middlings $1 40 @1 50; chop meal $1 40@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl; sets $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens per pair 50@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; geese $1 00@1 50; ducks 90c@ $1 00; pigeons 30@40c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow $7 50, white $5 @6.

POTATOES—Peerless peachblows are quoted at $1 25@1 35 on track; $1 30@1 40 as to quality per bushel from store; Early Rose $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at 8c @9 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c ₱ b and woolen at 1½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SEEDS—Clover scarce at 8c 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $3 00@3 50 blue grass $5 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@6¾c ₱ b. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—We quote at $1 00@1 03 per gallon.

WOOL—There is little in the market, and the stray clips that find their way in sell as follows: Prime to choice tub-washed 52@53c; unwashed 39@38c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was steady and prices are slowly advancing. From the oil regions we learn that about two-thirds of the wells have shut down, at least for the present. This was to have been expected, there is considerable opposition many new parties putting down wells have no oil, and consider it unfair that they are not placed on an equal footing with parties that have a large stock on hand that the latter parties are the ones that will receive the benefit by the advance, and that they will be left out in the cold. Where there is such a vast territory and so many conflicting interests, it would be difficult to adopt any plan where all would be equally benefited.

CRUDE.

The oil market here is about at a stand-still, parties are waiting to see what will be the effect produced by the shutting down process. The sales were at

PARKER'S:

6,000 bbls, United.....$1 97½@ 2 00

Later dispatches quotes Union at $2 00@2 05 ₱ bbl.

SMITH, FERRY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at C. & P. R. R. station.....$1 98

Sales at wells.....1 26

REFINED

The market was firmer. The asking rates at the works f. o. b. now 12½@13c.

Philadelphia—Spot 15¾c; May 16c; June 16¼c.

New York—Market more active; prompt delivery, 15¾@16c; July 16c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet and unchanged; city $1 75; country $1 70.

TUESDAY, April 28.—The *Bulletin* says: The market was very firm, closing on the upper road at $2 05 bid, and $2 07½@2 10 asked. Sales of

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$2 05
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 07½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 07½
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot, regular.....2 10
1,500 bbls, lower road, spot.....2 00
500 bbls, lower road, spot.....1 97½
5,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, United.....2 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot, Union.....1 97½

NEW YORK, April 27, closing 25.—The market is a trifle firmer and more active. Crude in bulk 7¾@7¾c. Refined—sales 10,000 bbls prompt 15½c, closing at 16c; 1,000 bbls, deliverable May 1st to May 10th, at 16c; 1,000 bbls, May 10th to July 20th, at 16c. Cases 20@21c. Naphtha firm at 10½c. Philadelphia—Refined—delivery—Market stronger; sales 2,500 bbls, spot, at 15¾c; quoted at 15¾c, spot; May 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 15½c; crude 7½c; cases 19½c; sales none. Futures: May 16c; June 16½c.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Market quiet: Union pipe $2 00@2 05; United pipe $1 92½@1 93; other unchanged.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 27.—The market quiet but firm at $1 95@2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 27.—The market is very quiet and no business is done. Quotations are $1 90@2 00.

TIDIOUTE, April 27.—The market is lower at $1 75 is offered at wells.

TITUSVILLE, April 27.—The market is very quiet at about $2 05. Nothing is doing.

OIL CITY, April 27.—The market firm at $2 12½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Modell O. W	458
I. N. Young	American O. W	959
Fisher Bros	Kimpton O. W	402
Devereaux	Liberty O. W	313
Duncan	Standard O. W	161

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model O. W	468	Liberty O. W	313
American O. W	959	Standard O. W	161
Kimpton O. W	402		
Total			2,294

Coffee Statement.

We take the following from the Monthly Rio Circular of Messrs. E. C. Small & Co., Coffee Brokers, No. 71 Exchange place, issued 22d inst.:

BALTIMORE MONTHLY COFFEE STATEMENT.

Receipts since 21st ult. (small bags)	39,434	
Received previously this year (small)	62,372	
Total receipts this year (small bags)	101,807	
Receipts for same time last year (large)	118,871	
Sales since 21st ult. (small bags)	35,162	
Sold previously this year (small bags)	74,262	
Total sales since 1st January, 1874 (small)	107,924	
Sales for same time last year (large bags)	95,415	

Stock in first hands in the United States:

Baltimore (small bags)	15,825
New York (small and large bags)	125,000
New Orleans (small and large bags)	5,368
Boston (small and large bags)	2,102
Hampton Roads (small and large bags)	5,809
Total stock United States (large and small bags)	154,492
Same time last year (large bags)	125,256

—Saturday's Baltimore American.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 65; Western spring $1 50@1 55. Corn dull; Western mixed, new, 82@82½; old 85c. Oats steady; Western 60@65c. Rye quiet. Provisions in better feeling, but nothing offering. Mess pork $17 25@17 50. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10½c. Western butter—market bare. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Business only moderately active with commission houses, and jobbing trade better than expected. The demand for cotton goods quiet but steady in first hands, with fair demand for medium grade bleached shirtings and four-yard sheetings. Prints less active. Percales and printed shirtings in good demand. Ginghams and dress goods in moderate demand. Grey Arrow goods and black silks fairly active.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 white Wabash, $1 48; extra white Michigan, $1 45; amber do, seller May, $1 43. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 76@77½c, seller May 76½c, seller June 76c, seller July 75½c. Oats—demand good at full prices: No. 2, 52c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Flour dull; superfine $4 75@5 00; Minnesota and Minnesota extra $5 75@7 75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 50@8 25. Wheat quiet; Red $1 55@1 60; amber $1 65@1 70 for white, and $1 58@1 60 for red winter. Corn in firm and steady at 80@85c for shelled, and 80@82c for ear. Oats are fully up to the views of last week, and are in active market at 62c for white, 60c for mixed in car lots. Rye steady at 1 06@1 08. Barley quiet and nominal. HAY—Wiard and track, $18@20 ₱ ton; wagon $24@25.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions dull and unchanged. Pork at $17 00. Bulk shoulders 9½c; sides 9¾@10c. Bacon shoulders 9½c; sides 10½@10c. Sugar cured hams 12½@13½c; plain, 11½@12c. Lard in tierces 10¼@10½c; in keg 10½@11c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Cotton quiet at 16¾@ 17c. Flour dull at $5 00@9 25. Corn firm at 82c. Oats scarce and steady at 60@65c. Bran steady at $17 25. Lard active at 10¾@11¾c. Bacon active at 7¾@9 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams 11½@12½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Wheat dull and steady: No. 1 red, $1 56; No. 2, $1 47. Corn steady at 76@ 77c. Oats quiet at 53@55c. Petroleum quiet and firmer.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, April 27.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada nominally $1 86. Corn lower at 85c. Barley quiet.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅛.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1874.

Customs receipts, $404,000. Treasury disbursements, $553,000.

MONEY

easy at 3@4 per cent.

STERLING

advanced from 480¾ to 488 for sixty days, and from 485¾ to 490 for sight, owing to London telegrams and scarcity of commercial bills, closing firm with actual business at 487½@490. Sterling has now reached the price at which it is profitable to export specie.

GOLD

ranged at 112⅝@113⅛ closing at the latter figure, also owing to London telegrams reporting less specie by the Bank of England, and an advance in sterling. Carrying rates 1@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Clearings, $32,000,000. Half a million gold is already packed for export, and there is talk that the shipments for the week will reach two and one-half millions.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

firm.

U. S. coupons 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	118¾	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	120¾	New 5s	116¾
5-20s, 1865	121	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	93¾	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	84	North Carolina, old	24
Tennessee, new	84	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	32¾		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds neglected. Leading stocks were alternately weak and strong until after one o'clock, when the whole market was strong and prices advanced on account of the announcements of the Ohio bills presented in Congress, closing at quotations which were generally the highest made, and showed an advance of ½@2¾ per cent., the most marked improvement being in Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwest, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Wabash. Union Pacific was especially prominent towards the close and advanced to 34¾ on large purchases. Sales for the day 197,600 shares, of which 51,600 were Western Union, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 10,600 Northwest, 32,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Wabash, and 7,500 Rock Island.

Canton	50	St. Paul preferred	57¼
W. U. Telegraph	72¾	Wabash	42¾
Quicksilver	24¾	Do preferred	69
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	76	Terre Haute	7
American Express	61	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	66¼	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	43¾	Do preferred	102
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27
Erie	25¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	65
Do preferred	58¾	Burlington & Q	101
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	103¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	95¾
Michigan Central	97	Illinois Central	101
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific	34
Rock Island	99¼	Western Union Tel	72¾
Do preferred	65¾	Union Pac. bonds	85¾
Rock Island	99¾	Hartford & Erie	12
New Jersey Cent'l	105	Delaware & Lack	105¾
St. Paul	38	Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull but unchanged. Grain—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 64c spot, 64½@64¾c seller June; No. 2 white 66½@66¾c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 46c cash, 46¾c seller May, 44½c seller June. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2, 90c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, 92. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, 97@1 00. Provisions—Mess pork $17 25@17 50. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10½c. Sugar cured hams 11½@12c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour firmer; receipts 12,400 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 80@6 15; common to good $6 15@6 65; good to choice $6 90@8 20; St. Louis $6 30@11 00. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 spring $1 51@1 53; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 48@ 1 60; No 1 spring $1 60@1 61. Rye quiet at $1 10 @1 15. Barley quiet. Corn quiet; receipts 69,000 new Western mixed 84@86½c; new Western yellow 87½@87½c; old Western mixed 87½@88c; shade firmer; mixed 62½@64½c; white 65@67c. Hay firm at 80@90c. Hops firm; low fair 10@ 12c. Sugar firm at 7¾@7¾c. Coffee, molasses and rice quiet. Turpentine dull at 41c. Eggs quiet at 18@18½c. Pork quiet at $16 40@16 70. Beef quiet; middles quiet at 10@10½c. Lard firm; prime steam 10.35@10.40 spot, 10.50 seller May. Butter firm at 24@27c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at 98½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Flour dull; superfine at 7¾ X $5 00; XXX $6 00@7 50; choice $7 75 @8 00. Corn advanced; mixed 78@79c; white mixed 85c; white 90c. Shipments of bulk grain for Liverpool since Friday, 50,000 bushels; corn, 142,000 bushels. Oats quiet at 60@63c. Bran $1 35. Hay dull; held prime $25 00; choice $24 00. Pork dull at $16 50. Bulk meats firm at 6¾@6¾c. Bacon dull at 7½@ 8¾@9 10c. Lard scarce; tierce refined 10½@10¾c. Eggs 16@16½c. Sugar dull; fair 17½c; strictly prime 8½c; choice 9c. Molasses—nothing doing. Whisky dull at 94c. Cheese Cincinnati $1 01. Coffee quiet at 21@23c. Corn meal easier at $3 65.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Cotton, flour and barley unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm at 65@66c. Oats steady at 48@50c. Rye quiet at 1 00@1 02. Lard steady and quiet; held at $10 67½c. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam at 10c; kettle at 10½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9¼c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; holders quiet at 9c. Hams firmly 9½c; clear 9½c; also sales clear rib sides at 8½c, loose. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts 6,000. Market very quiet and prices not quotably changed; good to choice steers selling at $5 25@ 5 75; extra $6 00@6 50; corn-fed Texans $4 50@ 5 00; stockers $2 50@4 00. Shipments 5,000. Hogs—Receipts 18,000. Market very dull and prices 10c lower; range $4 75@5 35 for poor to medium; $5 40@5 85 for good to choice. Shipments 8,333.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000. Market dull and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—Cotton—demand fair market firm at 14½@15½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 98c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Manhattan	April 28	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 29	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 2	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 2	France.
Cornwall	May 2	Bristol.
Glamorgan	May 4	Cardiff.
Minnesota	May 5	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 6	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	April 30	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	April 28	Lrpoolive.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nova Scotia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R.	CHANGE —OR‡		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
Boonville	8	9	...	...	Calm.	Lt. rain.
Brownsville	16	8	—6	10	S. W.	Clear.
Cairo	47	4	...	...	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	37	4	15	3	S. E.	Hvy. rain.
Confluence	6	10	1	2	N. E.	Lt. snow.
Davenport	6	3	10	2	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Evansville	32	4	—1	6	S.	Cloudy.
Glenwood	6	4	—1	6	N. E.	Lt. snow.
Freeport	6	3	—0	7	N. W.	Fair.
Helena	42	10	...	...	N. W.	Fair.
Hermann	9	0	...	...	N. E.	Cloudy.
Jeffers'n City	9	6	...	...	S.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	7	6	—0	1	N.	Lt. rain.
Keokuk	6	6	—0	1	E.	Lt. rain.
Leavenw'th	2	1	—0	7	N.	Cloudy.
Lexington	4	1	...	...	N. W.	Lt. rain.
Leclaire	5	3	...	...	N. E.	Hvy. rain.
Morg'n'town	3	0	—5	9	W.	Fair.
Louisville	12	0	—1	4	E.	Fair.
Marietta	21	6	+1	8	S. E.	Fair.
Dubuque	6	4	...	...	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	35	0	—2

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1874.

	Cents.
Brown, Dr. O. P., Jersey City, N. J.	3
Clark, Miss I. H., McKeesport, Pa.	3
Foster, J. Oscar, Ormsby, Pa.	3
Riddell, Robert, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
U. S. Ins. Co., New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Death of Mr. E. W. Davis.

We have already recorded the death of Mr. E. W. Davis, so well and favorably known in this city. The Altoona *Tribune* of yesterday thus speaks of the sad event:

"Mr. E. W. Davis, manager of the Altoona Rolling Mill, located near Allegheny Furnace, died very unexpectedly at his residence in this city on Friday last. He had been in delicate health for some time past, yet the members of his family did not realize that he was so near death's door, and in consequence the dread summons came to them with crushing force. Mr. Davis continued to exercise a personal supervision over the rolling mill until noon of the day immediately preceding his death, when he returned to his residence and died as stated. At the time of his death Mrs. Davis was on a visit to Pittsburgh, but had been summoned home by telegraph. She arrived at the depot here on the Philadelphia express train on Friday evening, at which time the sad intelligence of her husband's death was first conveyed to her. The body of the deceased, accompanied by the members of the family, relatives, and friends was taken to Pittsburgh on the Pacific express train on Saturday morning for interment. Mr. Davis is the second manager of the Altoona Rolling Mill who has died within the past year, both of whom were from Pittsburgh."

Father Treacy on the Public Schools.

Rev. J. Treacy, pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic church, in the Eleventh ward, took occasion, on Sunday, to censure severely those parents of that denomination who permitted their children to attend the public schools. He alluded to the statement made before the Evangelical Alliance, that large numbers of catholic children were yearly lost to that Church through the instrumentality of the public schools, and said that hereafter he would refuse the rites of the Church to any member of his congregation who permitted his or her children to attend the public schools. He said it was difficult enough to make the children good Catholics without subjecting them to the pernicious influences which imperilled their faith. He objected to the public schools not so much on account of what was taught, but because of what was neglected to be taught. The Catholic idea was, religious education first; secular training afterwards. This system was reversed in public schools, and the whole Catholic world was against such an innovation. The reverend gentleman's remarks were occasioned by the fact that ten children had recently been withdrawn from the school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, connected with the church, and had been sent to the public schools by their parents, and the announcement was made that the names of the offenders would be read from the altar on Sunday next.

City Mortality.

Dr. W. Snively, Physcian to the Board of Health, reports a total of sixty deaths in this city during the week ending April 25. Of these 53 were males, 27 females; 38 were white and 15 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad accident, 2; anemia, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 1; acute bronchitis, 2; chronic bronchitis, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; cancer of œsophagus, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 2; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; gastro enteritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; disease, acute, 1; measles, 4; metro-peritonitis, 2; old age, 1; general paralysis, 2; premature birth, 2; pneumonia, 5; whooping cough, 1. Total, 60. There were: Under 1 year, 17; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 10 to 15 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 6; from 50 to 60 years, 1; from 60 to 70 years, 9; from 70 to 80 years, 3. Total, 60.

ALLEGHENY MORTALITY.

Thirty-nine deaths occurred in Allegheny the past week from the following causes: Dropsy, 1; bronchial pneumonia, 1; scarlet ina, 3; still born, 3; pectenitis, 1; suicide, 1; typhoid fever, 1; convulsions, 1; marasmus, 1; disease of the kidneys, 1; pulmonary consumption, 1; unknown, 1; phthysic pulmonalis, 1; old age, 3; consumption, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; tubercular meuing itis, 1; bronchitis, 2; congestion of brain, 1; hemorrhage, 1.

The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 6; five to ten, 1; ten to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 4; from forty to fifty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 3; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 14; females, 17. All white.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Boucicault's famous society drama of "Lei Astray" had its first representation here last evening. The house was completely filled and the entertainment was received with great satisfaction. The play is founded upon the popularly-received notions of married life in France, and, being so, is consistent throughout. A young wife finds herself the companion of a man with whom she has but slight acquaintance; his tastes and inclinations lead him in paths to which she is a stranger; he has little time to devote to her, and seems never to have thought that possibly she might become lonely or feel neglected. The forlorn wife finds an imaginary friend in a composer who writes verses to her and leaves flowers on her table. Her love gravitates towards him, and she fancies that he is her fate, that two lives which should have been one have been strangely separated and—in short—that they have been "led astray." The author keeps the heroine well within the bounds of outward propriety, making her check the too forward advances of her impetuous lover, and finally providing that she shall be constantly at home to him from her presence. Meanwhile, the husband pursues the even tenor of life for five years, apparently with little concern for the happiness of his wife, till he accidentally breaks in upon the lover as he is attempting to tempt the wife to flight and dishonor. A duel is the preparatory step in which the husband coldly takes leave of his wife, and the result of which is that neither party is killed. A theme of the estranged couple becomes the means of their full understanding and reconciliation, and the end is peaceful happiness.

"Lei Astray" gives much scope for a portrayal of some of the strongest passions, which is well employed by Mrs. Bowers, the wife, Mr. McCollom, the husband, and Mr. Gotthold, the lover. Mrs. Bowers shows much and careful study. We have seldom heard four words spoken with more of meaning than she threw into the sentence "I dreamed it was," when *Hector* denies that a certain rendezvous is that of *Georges de Lesperre*. It is the studious attention to details, rather than spasmodic outbursts of premeditated action, which gives her performance its charm and success. Mr. McCollom plays with force and earnestness. He is perfectly familiar with the piece and makes the telling most of its points. Mr. Gotthold seldom appeared to better advantage. His manner was subdued, his brogue the just medium, his touch enough of natural grace and goodness to redeem the character from being a mere villainy. Mr. Irving and Miss Katie Baker deserve special mention for the very gratifying way in which they presented *Hector* and *Mathilde*.

The same piece will run through the week and prove one of the best engagements of the present season.

Academy of Music.

The Royal Marionettes seem to lose none of their interest for old or young. The audience present at the Academy, last evening, was quite large, and everything seemed to be thoroughly pleased with the antics of the puppets. A number of new features have been introduced, all of them equal to their way, and add much to the enjoyment of the entertainment. The minstrels, the variety artists and the pantomimists are so much like the human prototypes that it is difficult to dispel the illusion. The Marionettes stay but a few nights longer, and all are advised to go and see them. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

Benefit at the Academy.

The gentlemanly and always accommodating and attentive ushers at the Academy, Messrs. W. F. Gray and E. G. Trimble, are announced for a benefit on Friday evening next, when the Marionettes will do their utmost to win the favor of those in attendance. The beneficiaries deserve well at the hands of the public, and it is to be hoped they may have a full house and inflated pocket-books.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new stars at this theater proved themselves deserving of public favor last evening, and were well received by the very large audience on hand to see them. The old ones, too, gained more friends by their conscientious efforts to please. The bill was an excellent one, and will be repeated to-night. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

There was a full house here last evening, and a pleasing performance. Baby McDonald, Nellie McDonald, Walter Bray, James McDonald and all the stars were announced, and did their respective acts. Baby McDonald is really an "infant wonder," singing and dancing so well as to draw forth shower of applause. The same bill will be given to-night.

The Orphans' Fair.

The Orphans' fair is still in progress at City Hall. There is excellent music, and a promenade each evening.

Forepaugh on the Outer Limits—His Great Museum, Menagerie, Caravan and Hippodrome—The First Day's Exhibitions at East Liberty.

So enthusiastically had the press of other localities spoken in their laudations of the Prince of Showmen's colossal combination, that we were prepared for an introduction to something quite unprecedented here, but in candor we must submit that our expectations had hardly arrived at so high a standard as the realization proves they would have been warranted in attaining. Forepaugh's vast and magnificent combined Museum, Menagerie, Caravan and Hippodrome, complete with all its famed attractions, made its advent in East Liberty yesterday, and was exhibited in the afternoon and the evening to such throngs as never gathered under canvas in that town on any similar occasion.

Entering town in the early forenoon, the seemingly endless train of resplendent chariots, gayly decorated cages and transportation wagons, accompanied by the droves of camels and elephants, and by the superb collection of beautifully caparisoned performing horses, paraded the principal streets, the fine music discoursed by the band, and the manifold splendors of the cortege attracting thousands of people to the thoroughfares.

A mammoth six center-pole tent contains the museum and menagerie. Scarcely had the attendants time to place the different features in position before the crowd had begun to clamor for admittance, and at the earliest time of opening, long before the commencement of the ring performances, the several tents were thronged. Entrance is obtained first to the museum and menagerie tents, and from thence to that in which the rings are located. One price of admission, and it is the ordinary price, admits the visitor to all, but those who have no sympathy with the attractions of a circus, may find abundant pleasure in witnessing the superb collection of beasts and birds, as this is one of the best museum collections ever shown in this vicinity. The menagerie is very comprehensive, containing many rare specimens, obtained at great expense. To the student in natural history this collection is indeed a feast. We might enumerate—the fine specimens of African, Asiatic and South American animals, and the emu, rhinoceros, camel, tigers, leopards, &c.—but the list would be too lengthy for the space we have at our command. Suffice it to say, that in order, variety, splendor and attractiveness, there is not an exhibition of similar nature in this or any country that can be compared to Forepaugh's equestrian show. Every exhibit corner or Penn avenue and Thirty-first street this afternoon and evening; Birmingham to-morrow, and at the Skating Park, Allegheny, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The grand procession will move over the following route this forenoon, weather permitting: Down Penn street on to St. Clair, Market, Water, Smithfield, Third, Ross, Fifth avenue, Washington, Wylie, High, Grant, Seventh avenue and down Smithfield and First avenue to Wood, Liberty and Hand streets, and thence to the show grounds, Thirty-first street and Penn avenue. Don't fail to see the grand parade.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

Street Improvements Ordered—The Nation Bank Depositors Relieved

—Vacancies to be Filled—

South Side Water Supply.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. In the absence of Dr. Gross, Mr. George B. Chalmers was called to chair.

After the minutes of preceding meetings had been read, Mr. McCarthy asked leave to make a personal explanation. He said that at a former meeting in referring to the pipe contract he had made use of some language during the exciting debate which followed, which should not be used in this body. He begged leave to apologize to Councils, and promised in the future to try to avoid a like offense. Mr. McCarthy then presented to refer to a letter published in the city papers over the signature of W. H. Kennedy, Chief Engineer, in which it is stated that the terms of contract, the line and page of which were given, allowed a change to be made in the sizes of the pipe. Mr. McCarthy produced the printed contract and asserted that there was no such page or line in the contract, and that the assertion he had made at a previous meeting that the fifty inch pipes had been made without contract had been fully corroborated.

Mr. Jones, of the Eighteenth ward, thought it was unfair for the gentleman (Mr. McCarthy) to prepare a speech without giving notice to the gentleman who had been attacked.

The Chair read a communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners stating that the term of Messrs. Wilson, Torley and McIlroy would expire May 13 prox., and stating that it was necessary for Councils to elect to-day. Accepted.

Mr. Aiken moved that the Clerk be instructed to notify C. C. that S. C. was ready to go into joint session for the purpose of filling the vacancies. Adopted.

The resignation of G. A. Brown, from the Thirtieth ward, member of this branch, was read and accepted, and, on motion of Mr. McCarthy, the Mayor was requested to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Jeremy presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation for an election to fill vacancy in the Seventh ward. This, with a similar resolution by Mr. Aiken relative to the Second and Sixteenth wards was adopted.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Councils met in joint session for the election of three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Wilson, Torley and McIlroy.

After the session had been called to order nominations of candidates were called for, and the following gentlemen were named: George W. Wilson, John H. McIlroy, John A. Torley, Thomas A. Pender, J. W. Ballentine and James Kelly.

Before proceeding to ballot Mr. Braun raised the point that Mr. Ballentine was a member of the Councils, and consequently was not eligible for the position.

Mr. Negley raised that Mr. Ballentine had not yet been sworn in, and could be elected a member of the Board. He could not, however, take his seat in Councils until he remain on the Board.

Councils then proceeded to ballot, with the following results:

Wilson	78
Torley	71
McIlroy	63
Pender	42
Ballentine	40
Kelley	9

Messrs. Wilson, Torley and McIlroy having received a majority of all the votes cast were announced duly elected.

Joint session then adjourned.

THE NATION BANK DEPOSITORS.

Mr. Aiken from the Finance Committee reported the election of Jno. R. McCune as chairman. Approved.

Also, a resolution covering certain bills for rent of armories; which was adopted.

The resolution relative to waiving the twenty per cent. division of the Nation Trust Company in favor of the depositors, was presented and adopted.

Mr. House, ordinances for the improvement of Locust street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Dannals, petition for a change of grade on Colwell street. Referred.

Mr. McCandless, resolution for improved gas burners. Referred.

Also, resolution requesting the Printing Committee to condense reports of viewers for publication, with a view of saving expense.

Mr. Herron, petition for grading and paving of Ridge street. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the same. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Lloyd, resolution providing for the payment of interest on the purchase price of lot for City Hospital. Adopted.

Mr. Watson, an ordinance changing and establishing the grade of Liberty avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Jones, a resolution requesting the Street Committee to put Morningside road and McCandless avenue in passable condition. Referred.

Mr. Scully, resolution relative to the grading and masonry of Boundary street, instructing the Engineer to report a plan and estimate of cost. Referred.

Mr. Eitemiller, petition for frame building on Sixteenth street, near Penn. Referred.

Mr. Galvin, resolution for the location of Virginia avenue, South Side. Referred.

Mr. Scott sang a comic song.

Mr. Fetterman, petition for opening of Cowan street. Referred.

Also, resolution instructing the Water Committee to examine and report one or more locations on the South Side suitable for reservoirs, and also a plan for extension of the water system to the South Side; further, that the Committee report the cost of the same